

SOUTHERN MARKSMAN. CLINTON, MISS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1838.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. S. CRAWFORD, of this place, as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk of Hinds County.

AMOS R. JOHNSON is a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Hinds county, at the next regular election.

We are authorized to announce GREEN E. BEAUCHAMP as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hinds County, at the next general election.

☞ We invite the attention of the travelling public to the advertisement of our enterprising friends, J. R. & P. JEFFERSON. They have established a line of four horse post coaches between Jackson and Lexington, Miss. This new line will connect the Tremont line of stages from Manchester to Nashville, Tenn. Their coaches and horses are the most splendid we recollect to ever have seen in this or any other country. These gentlemen certainly deserve the lasting gratitude of the Mississippi public for the facilities offered to the traveller.

CANADA.—From our last accounts it appears that the patriot cause in Canada has been revived. The papers report that an extensive conspiracy is in embryo along the line between Canada and the United States, and that the conspirators are united by a secret oath. Munitions of war have been rapidly and secretly carried into Canada within the last five months.

The United States authorities should be vigilant and active to prevent any cause to arise that would endanger the peace between this country and Great Britain. It appears that a general revolt has commenced in some portions of Canada, and there has been a skirmish between 3 or 400 of the patriots and the loyalists, numbering 200. This skirmish took place ten miles north of the village Champlain. St. Pierre has been burned to ashes by the loyalists who had suffered much in the fight. Numbers of the insurgents have been imprisoned by the Canadian authorities, and it is expected will be punished. Troops are marching into the rebellious parts of the country. We like to see men when oppressed by their rulers, resist that oppression and assert their rights as free men; but it does seem that the patriots in Canada are fighting in a hopeless cause against the number of troops which the government can bring in the field against them. But men who conceive themselves oppressed can effect wonders.

Our Town begins to look quite gay again, business is becoming brisk, the streets are almost constantly filled with waggons, some loaded with goods for our merchants, and others carrying off the rich product of the soil. What village, far or near, can say that each one of their merchants sell from fifty to a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year, to good and solvent planters. We answer none.

GREAT BONFIRE.—By a resolution of the Directors of the Brandon Bank—twelve hundred thousand dollars of their paper was burned in the public square.—It would be better for the State of Mississippi, if other Banks would make a like burnt offering.

John W. Carter alias Collins, has been taken in Lauderdale county, who, it is believed assisted in the murder of Silas D. Reives, near Hillsboro', in Scott county. Another fellow, by the name of Cook is also implicated.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The whigs have succeeded in this State by the whole of the abolitionists voting for the whig candidates. Marcy and Tracy, the democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, said emphatically that they would not countenance these abolition fanatics who were carrying the torch of civil discord to the door of every Southerner, and were whetting the knife of negro barbarity against the Southern people.

This course brought every abolition vote in the State to the polls against them, and consequently defeated the democratic ticket.

The "fifteen gallon law" has created some excitement in Massachusetts. Those of the citizens opposed to the law have formed a party self named "the STRIPPED EYE" party.

One of the whigs say we shouted victory before the election took place in New York. If we had waited until now we could not have shouted at all.

The State Bank of Alabama, gives notice that she will resume specie payments on the 1st day of January, "provided that the banks of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the balance of the banks of Alabama will do the same.

The congressmen from New York stand thus:—18 democrats, and 22 whigs.

From the latest accounts the rivers are all on the rise. It is to be hoped that provisions will fall, as the prices are somewhat regulated by the rivers above.

All communication with Montreal is cut off by the patriots.

Hon. Alfred Curthbert, from Georgia, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

It is said that Thomas Campbell the poet and Dickens, the author of the Pickwick Papers, are about to visit this country.

The Legislature of Arkansas met in the state house at Little Rock, on the 5th ult.

The Circuit Court of Hinds county is now in session—Judge Nicholson presiding.

The house of Crutcher, McKaven & Co. of Vicksburg, have been appointed agents of the Real Estate Bank of Hinds Co.

DELAWARE.—Mr. Robinson, (V. B.) has been elected over his competitor, Mr. Milligan, whig. Noah can no longer put this little State in his breeches pocket.

The Anti-masonic Convention met in the city of Philadelphia on the 14th ult. and nominated General Harrison and Daniel Webster, candidates to run on the anti-masonic ticket for President and Vice President of the U. States.

The Banks of Mississippi, are playing a brag game at present for the cotton of the country. We will say more anon.

It is said that the Indian tribes on the borders of Texas, are committing many depredations in the Republic.

Rumor says that Lamar, the President of Texas, says that every fugitive of justice from the United States, will be given up if demanded by the proper authorities.

The Democratic State Convention will convene at Jackson on the 8th of January, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor. It is important that the Convention should be full, therefore every member ought to be there ready to take his seat.

The Great Western arrived at N. York on the 13th ult. She brings advices from Liverpool to the 27th October. We give below from the Liverpool accounts of the 26th October.

"The American accounts, together with the speculation here, produced some improvements in the Manchester market, but not equal to general expectation. The sales of cotton for the week ended this day amount to 43,120 bales, of which 9,170 are Upland at 5 3-4 a 7 3-4, 16,230 Orleans at 5 1-2 a 8 3-4, 5,330 Alabama and Mobile at 5 1-2 a 7 1-2, and 430 Sea Island at 16 a 23d per lb. More than two thirds of the business was done in the first three days of the week, during which about 13,000 bales were taken on speculation.

"The import of cotton into Liverpool since 1st January, amounts to 1,269,000 against 231,000 to the same period last season: the supply from the United States is 1,069,000 bales, being an increase of 330,000.

"The stock in this port is estimated at about 330,000, against 236,000 at same period last year; the stock of American is about 345,000 bales, or 220,000 more than it was then."

From the Southern Star.
DEMOCRATIC & STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

In Covington county—pursuant to public notice a large and respectable number of the citizens of this county assembled in the court house in Williamsburg on Monday the 19th day of November, when on motion, Hiram Hathorn was called to the chair, and Dr. John Gartman appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by Col. Thomas H. Hopkins, (he having been called on to do so,) who moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The chairman appointed G. D. Patterson, Aaron Pickering, J. L. Jolly, E. D. Gere, William Leggett, Samuel B. Hathorn, and Wm. Loftin, said committee who after a few minutes absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas our Democratic friends in many of the counties of this State has deemed it proper and necessary to hold public meetings to devise ways and means by which they can honorably sustain the principles which it ever has been their pride and glory to avow—and believing that objects can better be promoted by the contemplated convention to be held in the city of Jackson on the 8th of January next.

1. Therefore Resolved, That we cordially approve of holding a state convention in the city of Jackson on the 8th of January next.

2. Resolved, That nine delegates to wit, Samuel B. Hathorn, Aaron Pickering, J. Watts sen, P. C. Duckworth, G. D. Patterson, Dr. John Gartman, James L. Jolly, Jesse Buckholter, and Samuel Hathorn, be appointed delegates to represent this Co. in said convention.

3. Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to vote for such men as they shall in their wisdom deem best calculated to sustain and carry out those glorious principles contained in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99.

4. Resolved, That we approve entirely of the course of Mr. Van Buren since his elevation

to the presidency, particularly in his carrying out the leading principles of his illustrious predecessor.

6. Resolved, That we have every confidence in our present senators in Congress and in our present Democratic Governor, A. G. McNutt.

7. Resolved, That we will in no event vote for Henry Clay for President of the United States, or any one entertaining the like unsound principles, and that we consider the establishment of a National Bank of any sort the greatest curse that could befall our happy country.

8. Resolved, That we are in favor of the independent treasury scheme, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of all democrats.

9. Resolved, That our friend and fellow citizen, Col. Thomas H. Hopkins now of Jackson be requested, together with our senator and representative, to act in conjunction with the above named delegates in said convention.

10. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Southern Star at Gallatin, and Southern Marksmen Clinton, and all other Democratic papers in the State, when on motion the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL HATHORN, Ch' n.
JOHN CARTMAN, Secretary

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.
PARTICULARS OF THE LATE EXPLOSION.

Since the brief notice which we gave yesterday of the lamentable explosion of the Steamer General Brown, we have conversed with the two passengers who are residents of this city, and who miraculously escaped, (Maj. G. F. A. Atherton and Capt. W. W. George.) The first named gentleman arrived last evening in the steamer Empress, and the latter in the Emperor, this morning, and who we are glad to discover, is but slightly injured.

From the statement of both the gentlemen referred to, it appears that the Empress which left the mouth of the Ohio a day or two before the Gen. B. took at that point two flat boats in tow. The G. B. overtook the Empress at Memphis, at which place the latter steamer left the flat boats. From Memphis to Helena the two steamers were evidently engaged in a trial of speed. On the arrival of the G. B. at Helena, (where she was detained about twenty minutes,) she held on to all her steam and kept up a brisk fire in each of the five furnaces. After shoving off from the wharf boat, at the first stroke of the piston the explosion took place, the greatest force of which appeared to be on the side next Helena. One passenger, J. L. Long, Esq. of Vidalia, Louisiana, was blown entirely through the roof of the wharf boat; fragments of the five boilers were thrown in every direction, killing about thirty of the boats' passengers, besides nearly all the officers and crew, and four or five persons who were standing on the wharf boat. A few seconds before the explosion took place, Mr. Atherton crossed over to the side of the boat fronting this State, and escaped without receiving the slightest injury. Captain George was saved as it were, by a guardian angel. He started, we learn, to go on the boiler deck, just as the pilot rang the engineer's bell. And at this moment his lady discovered some papers sticking out of one of his coat pockets, and called him back. After adjusting the papers, he again started, but before he got five steps the explosion took place, and as we have stated above was partially injured. Not one of the lady passengers (numbering six or eight) were injured.

The bodies of H. F. Blanchard (our lamented and worthy townsman) and Mr. Long, of Vidalia, were brought down this morning on board the Emperor. The funeral of the former will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence on Grave street.

It is stated that before Mr. Blanchard left our city to visit Lexington, Ky. his place of birth, whether he was called to settle some important business, that he had forebodings that he should not return; he arranged all his business and made his will. The sequel has been, that his forebodings have become a melancholy truth.

The Gen. Brown had been running about three seasons, a greater portion of the time being under the command of Capt. Carter, now of the Diana. She has heretofore been considered a safe *bully boat*, (a term applied to steamers when they make twenty miles an hour down stream and sixteen up.) She lately passed inspection at Louisville under the new steam boat law and was provided with all the necessary certificates. Her unfortunate commander we learn, was a man of not much scientific knowledge, having been a large portion of his life engaged in flat boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His knowledge as a pilot was undoubtedly good, but it did not qualify him for having the entire control of such a complicated piece of machinery as a sixty-horse-power steam engine, and that too on a high-pressure principle.—Poor man! he has, with most of the officers of his boat, paid dearly for the lack of knowledge and discretion—and has sent to the bosoms of, perhaps hundreds, a sting that will rankle during their sojourn on this uncertain stage of existence. We learn from a passenger, a judge of machinery, that it has been ascertained, that a few minutes previous to the explosion, the gage showed *five hundred pounds of steam to the inch!!!*—We advise all those accustomed to travel on steamers, to discountenance racing, never to patronize a boat exclusively because she is of the "bully" kidney; always to notice whether a portion of steam is let off when the boat is still, and invariably to keep aft of the wheel house whenever she gets under way.

The following list will show the names of cabin passengers known to be dead or missing.

D. L. Davis, Natchez; E. Sibley, jr. do. W. A. Miller, do.; Dr. Samuel D. Price, Vicksburg; Horace F. Blanchard, do.; Edwin Hubbard, New Orleans; Robert Johnson, Vicksburg; T. R. Gathwait, Columbia; Mr. Conway; J. L. Long, Vidalia, La.

The following is a list of the officers;

hands, &c. belonging to the boat who were killed.

Capt. Clark. — Roseman, 1st Engineer; Levi Jones, 2d Clerk; Felix Underwood, Pilot; James Huddy, Carpenter; Barkeeper; Silas Drury.

The following cabin passengers (who probably complete the list) escaped uninjured.

W. Kane, Red River; W. W. George and family, Vicksburg; James Bull, Port Hudson; J. C. Young, Natchez; G. F. A. Atherton, Vicksburg; J. N. Uter, Helena; Thos. D. Lewis, Palmyra.

From the Mississippian,
TO THE PUBLIC.

A private letter purporting to have been written by myself to a man named Starkweather, in New York, has recently been laid before the public by Franklin E. Plummer, president of the Grenada Bank, accompanied by what he terms a "narrative of facts" relative to Mr. Cook and reputed wife, whom I was instrumental in imposing upon the community. The material allegations made against me are basely false.

It is not true, as charged, that I came to the South under the patronage of Starkweather. I received patronage from no man.

It is not true that I was 'established in business by a few politicians of the country.' At the time of the establishment of the Free Trader, I knew but one influential democrat in the State, and my acquaintance with him extended no farther than a formal introduction and five minutes conversation. In fact the enterprise was looked upon with distrust on account of the repeated failures of democratic presses in Natchez.

It is not true that I ever met Cook at Brandon. It is not true that I led his 'reputed wife upon my arm in gay and fashionable circles' so far from it I never saw her but once in the State, and then but for a few minutes and in the presence of other company. The following are the facts:

Mr. Starkweather wrote me, in the spring of '37, that two men named Baker, and Cook, fugitives from justice, had left New York, the latter accompanied by a young woman who travelled as his wife. He expressed great solicitude, and desired to be informed if they came to Mississippi, so that the men could be delivered up to justice and the woman returned to her friends; requesting me at the same time, to furnish her with money for that purpose and he would reimburse me. I replied, and thanked him for his attention. Some months afterwards Cook arrived at Natchez. He is a man of fine appearance, plausible manners, talented and eloquent. He proved to be a man whom I had once met in a hotel in New York, when he was a partner of Samuel Beardsley in the practice of the law. He requested letters of introduction. I took him to my office and showed him the letter I had received from Starkweather, which charged him with having defrauded his clients, &c. He then exhibited to me a receipt from the sheriff that such money had never been collected, also a letter from Samuel Beardsley to Hon. Thomas H. Benton, endorsing his character and legal attainments; and he further most solemnly protested that the woman was his wife, that she was then in the interior of the State where he had resolved to settle, and as he and his wife had both referred to me as an acquaintance, unless I did give some demonstration of acknowledgement they would be seriously injured in the estimation of those with whom they had already become associated. I knew some points in the history of the woman whom Cook averred to be his wife: I knew her when a playmate of the daughters of Starkweather. I had heard that Starkweather, though his wife was and still is living, had seduced this woman when she was a girl, but I knew not all the acts of infamy which both Starkweather and the reputed wife of Cook had been guilty of, and it was reasonable to suppose the information I had received was incorrect, from the fact that he was solicitous that I should furnish her money to return to her friends. It may be asked why I corresponded with Starkweather, knowing he had been guilty of such an act? He had flattered and petted me when a boy at academic exhibitions, and I had kindly feelings for him when I left my home at the age of sixteen, since which time I had little positive knowledge of what transpired until after 1837. Cook had the endorsement of a man who had for a series of years been an influential member of Congress from New York, was then Attorney General of the State and is now upon the Supreme Bench. Cook, with all the eloquence which he is known to possess, appealed to my sympathies.—Notwithstanding the errors of the past, he satisfied me he was married to the woman, and wife is a holy and sacred name. For years I had been in different parts of the world laboring under various vicissitudes of fortune, and knew full well what it was to be without money or friends in a strange land. I gave him the letters he asked.

A citizen is bound by every feeling of benevolence and philanthropy to aid in reclaiming from vice those who are disposed to become good members of society, but if society be injured by the act more than the individuals are benefited, then the act is wrong, no matter what the reasons that induced it. This is precisely the position I occupy. I have been guilty of an imposition upon society. Without asking any one to appreciate my motives, I freely and openly acknowledged to the parties interested that I had done wrong. That acknowledgment is now made publicly, and I leave the word to judge of the feelings that actuated me.

From the Nashville Union, Nov. 12.
ISLAND SPRING BARBECUE.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather on the 6th, by 9 o'clock the people began to pour into the city from the surrounding country. About half past 11 o'clock, we started for the ground, and found the road leading to it covered with persons on foot, on horseback and in carriages; at the lower end of the city we overtook a procession of several hundred, with a fine band of music in front playing patriotic airs. The ground for the barbecue was well selected, being a small valley, running back from the river and nearly opposite the lower end of the Island. Upon a gentle rise near the road was constructed a stand for the speaker; a little distance to the left, and lower down in the valley, two tables were spread large enough to dine six hundred persons, and near by a bar plentifully supplied with various liquors. Gov. Carroll presided as President of the day, assisted by Dr. Felix Robertson, Col. Robert Weakley, E. Goodrich, L. P. Cheatham, E. Emory, Wm. Williams, H. McGavock and Joseph Horton, as Vice Presidents. Mr. John P. Hickman, acted as Chief Marshal, with Messrs. Robert Gibson, Col. Samuel W. Hope, J. McNairy Robertson, Col. W. G. Shelton, C. G. Hooper, Mr. Goodrich and J. G. Everett, as Deputy Marshals.

At 12 o'clock, Col. Polk, arrived on the ground, the Band striking up "Hail Columbia" as soon as he made his appearance. In a few minutes afterwards he commenced speaking, and continued until interrupted by the violent rain. The company then adjourned to the dinner table, which was soon completely drenched. After dinner, such was the great anxiety of the people to hear the conclusion of Col. Polk's speech that he was prevailed upon by their urgent solicitations, a partial cessation of the rain having taken place, to make an attempt to conclude it. He again mounted the stand, and spoke with great eloquence and effect for nearly an hour and a half longer. Never have we witnessed a greater anxiety to hear a public speaker. When the rain was pouring down in torrents, the Col. proposed to quit several times; but the reply of the people (nearly all of whom were completely exposed, being without either overcoats or umbrellas was "Go on, Col. Polk, if you can stand it we can." The inclemency of the day, and the derangement necessarily attendant upon it, together with the comparatively small number of persons present has afforded our opponents a pretext for depreciating and misrepresenting the proceedings.—But all the pains which they have taken upon this subject only shows the dread in which they hold our candidate, and their anxiety to break the force of the scorching exposures of the conduct of the leaders of the White party, which he has made in various sections of the State.

Speeches were also made by Gov. Carroll and Mr. James P. Grady, but as

*Baker I have never heard of.

As I am well known to that society which has been injured by my act, and as it was their right and theirs exclusively to agitate the matter or let it rest, is Mr. Plummer justifiable in now dragging it before the public, and lacerating the feelings of those whom I had injured by exhibiting to the world the contact of a virtuous community with vice through the instrumentality of another? I ask again, if it was not the exclusive right of that community to let the whole matter sleep in oblivion, if so they pleased? And is not Mr. Plummer (a resident of another part of the State) now as culpable in the eyes of that society for his gratuitous act as I was in the original error?

Relative to the private letter that has been paraded before the public, I simply remark that I did write to the man named, but, having no copy, and as my enemies have no shown me the original, I do not know whether it is correctly quoted. All will agree with me that a man who would be base enough to publish a letter so evidently private and so entirely unconnected with politics, would be base enough to alter it to suit his own purposes. As it appears, it is a foolish egotistical thing. For this offence, let him cast the first stone at me who has ever succeeded in this State, and not written as ridiculous a letter to some old friend in the country he came from. And what would be thought of that friend who would give such a letter to the public?

But why this fresh attack upon me about a matter that had slept nearly a twelve month with the consent of the parties interested? My duty as a public officer has brought me in conflict with the schemes and interest of Franklin E. Plummer, president of the Grenada Bank. The Bank Commissioners would have violated their oath of office had they not taken the steps they did. The law is specific; and for this alone, have I been attacked in an unjustifiable manner, and the basest falsehoods promulgated to make my conduct appear, in a matter entirely unconnected with the bank, ten thousand times worse than the facts will justify. This too, by a man notoriously devoid of public or private character—of political integrity or private honesty—who now sets himself up as a censor of the morals of society. A man who by his confession has been guilty of the greatest possible crimes against morals and society.

Duty to the public and duty to myself have caused this article. In advance of any further publication in reference to this matter by any who have malicious feelings to gratify, (which can only have a tendency to annoy those connected with me who are innocent of any participation) I denounce the man who may do it as no gentleman, but an infamous villain, and shall at all times hold myself personally responsible for the declaration.

L. A. BESANCON.

From the Nashville Union, Nov. 12.
ISLAND SPRING BARBECUE.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather on the 6th, by 9 o'clock the people began to pour into the city from the surrounding country. About half past 11 o'clock, we started for the ground, and found the road leading to it covered with persons on foot, on horseback and in carriages; at the lower end of the city we overtook a procession of several hundred, with a fine band of music in front playing patriotic airs. The ground for the barbecue was well selected, being a small valley, running back from the river and nearly opposite the lower end of the Island. Upon a gentle rise near the road was constructed a stand for the speaker; a little distance to the left, and lower down in the valley, two tables were spread large enough to dine six hundred persons, and near by a bar plentifully supplied with various liquors. Gov. Carroll presided as President of the day, assisted by Dr. Felix Robertson, Col. Robert Weakley, E. Goodrich, L. P. Cheatham, E. Emory, Wm. Williams, H. McGavock and Joseph Horton, as Vice Presidents. Mr. John P. Hickman, acted as Chief Marshal, with Messrs. Robert Gibson, Col. Samuel W. Hope, J. McNairy Robertson, Col. W. G. Shelton, C. G. Hooper, Mr. Goodrich and J. G. Everett, as Deputy Marshals.

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had left the ground before they commenced we shall not undertake to state their purport. We understand that Gov. Carroll's remarks were in reply to a toast, calling upon him to offer as a candidate for Congress, and that he declined giving a positive answer at that time.

From the New York Times, Nov. 10,
CANADA WAR RENEWED.

The following interesting intelligence received from Canada confirms our apprehensions of the condition of Canada.—There is no doubt but most of the stories are already exaggerated, but the Proclamation of Sir John Colborne, establishing Martial Law, is conclusive that this new outbreak is not considered a light matter by the British authorities.

The Burlington Free Press of Nov. 6, says: "We have to announce the important and thrilling intelligence, that the Canadian population is again in arms, resolved to strike a blow for freedom. The news by last night's boat is, that a general and simultaneous rising of the French population on this side of the St. Lawrence, has taken place, and that several small posts had fallen into their hands; they had made prisoners of the soldiers stationed at Napierville, and secured a considerable amount of arms and ammunition.

St. John's, it was believed, would be attacked last night by a strong force, estimated at seven or eight thousand. The utmost consternation prevailed at St. John's yesterday, and every means was put in requisition for the emergency.—Capt. Pices' sloop, the Daniel Webster, understand was not permitted to leave the port. Several of our citizens went down last evening.

This movement is said to be headed by Robert Nelson, Cote, Gagnon, Hotchkiss, and several former military leaders. Of its results a few days will inform us, and this evening's boat will probably bring a pretty decisive indication.

All accounts speak of arms, ammunition and men in abundance. May God prosper the right. Martial law is again within the District of Montreal, and we shall doubtless be called to chronicle scenes of bloody outrage.

The events we have so often predicted are now matter of history—the Canadians have again risen in open rebellion, evidently under more efficient organization, and martial law was yesterday proclaimed in this province for the second time in the short space of twelve months. Most alarming intelligence reached town yesterday afternoon, that the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and that many loyalists have been murdered in cold blood in the country of Acadie. Further accounts but too plainly corroborated the previous rumor, and a considerable body of troops was despatched to that country. The steamer Princess Victoria, which took over a detachment of the royal artillery on Saturday afternoon to Laparrie, was twice set on fire by the rebels, while at the wharf, but fortunately escaped without much injury. The loyalists in Laparrie had ten minutes notice to leave the village and getting on board the steamer Britannia, they have arrived in town in safety. Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a party of 400 rebels attacked the house of Mr. L. Brown, at Beauhar-

nois, and after about twenty minutes fighting, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice, jr. M. P. Mr. Norval, Mr. Ross, and the other constitutionalists, surrendered themselves prisoners, and nothing more is at present known of their fate. Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour, and the other females in the house at the time, took refuge in the cellar during the engagement. Mr. Brown and Mr. Ross were both wounded.

Yesterday forenoon, an Indian woman at the village of Caughcawaga, who was seeking for a stray cow, discovered a large body of armed men in the woods, and gave information of the circumstance to the Indians, who were then assembled at church. They immediately seized what arms they could procure, such as muskets, tomahawks, and pitchforks, and giving the war whoop, charged their foes, who scampered off as fast as they could, throwing down their arms as they fled. Seventy five were taken prisoners, and brought into town handcuffed by the Lachine cavalry. A considerable number of arrests were made yesterday, among whom are L. M. Viger, the President of the People's Bank, D. B. Viger, an ex-legislative councillor, Charles Mondelet, John Donogari, S. Cherrier, and a great many other leading rebels.

The volunteers were ordered out, and vied with each other in doing their duty with alacrity. They were appointed to search every suspected house in the city and suburbs for arms, and they brought in a considerable supply. It was remarked that in Canadian houses there were very few men to be seen, and it is supposed that they are not far off. The gates at the different barricades were closed, and strong picquets placed to guard them. Reinforcements of troops were sent to various quarters of the district. At Beauharois the rebels took possession of the steamer Brougham, on her way to Lachine, with the mail on board.—It is currently reported, that during the engagement, Mr. John McDonald while leading on a party of dragoons against the rebels, was shot dead, five bullets having pierced his body. His excellency, Sir John Colborne, arrived yesterday morning in the John Bull, and issued his proclamation.

From the Montreal Courier.

We were in error in stating that the Brougham had been towed down to Lachine; she lies still at Beauharois, sunk in six feet water.

We omitted to mention on Monday, the Chateauguay, which was entered by a party of volunteers and the Indians of Caughcawaga, under the command of Captain Campbell, of the Hussars, was found to be